of the breeding habits of those species which remain in this district during the summer. These observations will cover a wider field than those on migration, the latter being confined to the immediate vicinity of the Delaware River south of Trenton, as it is thought that better results can be obtained by restricting the country covered by the observations to one river rather than by including other river or coast districts.

During the present year the Club has seven regular observers, — Wm. L. Baily at Wynnewood, Pa.; Samuel N. Rhoades at Haddonfield, N. J.; J. Harris Reed at Tinicum Island, Pa.; Geo. Morris at Olney, Pa.; Dr. Spencer Trotter at Swarthmore, Pa.; Chas. A. Voelker at Chester, Pa., and Witmer Stone at Germantown, Pa.

The results so far have been highly satisfactory and have far surpassed our expectations. We therefore thought that by stating our methods of work other observers similarly situated might be led to "join their forces" and gain the benefit of each others' work as we have done.

This work need not interfere in any way with that being conducted by the Department of Agriculture, as the correspondents of the Department can fill out their schedules as heretofore, or they can substitute the combined report of the Club, as may be desired. In any case the results obtained by the combined efforts of a number of observers in a small district cannot fail to be of service to the Department when it undertakes to work out the migration through the country at large.

At the close of the year we hope to present to 'The Auk' an abstract of the migration of 1890 as it occurred in the valley of the Deleware, with a map showing the district covered by each observer.

WITMER STONE.

Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.,
June 5, 1890.

NOTES AND NEWS.

JOHN HENRY GURNEY, an Honorary Member of the A. O. U., of Northrepps, near Norwich, England, died April 20, 1890, at the age of seventy-one years. He was "the son of the world-wide famous Joseph Henry Gurney, of Earlham, whose name men hold dear for his philanthrophy, and for his writings in defence of civil and religious liberty. From his boyhood's days John Henry Gurney took a lively practical interest in bird-life and common objects of the country. He began his connection with the Norfolk and Norwich Museum by a gift to that institution when he was only ten years old. In the year 1849 he was chosen President of the Museum, which office he filled to the day of his death." For many years he has been a recognized authority on the Raptorial Birds of the world, and the magnificent collection of these birds — one of the finest extant — in the Norfolk and Norwich Museum was brought together mainly by his efforts, and is almost wholly his gift. He prepared and

edited the late C. J. Andersson's 'Birds of Damara Land and the adjacent countries of Southwest Africa,' published in 1872. His contributions to 'The Ibis,' 'The Zoölogist,' and the 'Proceedings' of the Zoölogical Society are very numerous, running back for nearly fifty years. They relate largely to Raptorial birds, but include papers on South African ornithology, and especially upon British birds. In 1884 he published his very important and well known 'List of the Diurnal Birds of Prey, with References and Annotations.' He was one of the Founders of the British Ornithologists' Union. His business life was that of a banker, he being a partner of the banking firm of Gurneys, Birkbecks, and Co. He was a Member of Parliament from 1854 to 1862, and for many years a magistrate for the County of Norfolk and city of Norwich. His many good works had "endeared him to his neighbors in every rank of life." He leaves two sons, one of whom, John Henry, is a well-known ornithologist.

'Zoe, a Biological Journal,' is published at San Francisco, California, on the last day of each month, by the Zoe Publishing Company, Volume I, No. 1, bearing date March, 1890. It is an octavo of 32 pages, filled with original matter of excellent quality. The opening article, by Dr. H. W. Harkness, President of the California Academy of Sciences, on the 'Nomenclature of Organic Life,' is a terse statement of the fundamental principles of sound nomenclature. Interspersed with articles on botany and ichthyology are several papers on birds. Mr. A. W. Anthony describes the nests and eggs of Townsend's Junco and the San Pedro Partridge, and Mr. W. E. Bryant gives some interesting observations on birds during the total solar eclipse of January, 1889. There is a department of 'Recent Literature,' and another of 'Proceedings of Societies.' The prospectus states that 'Zoe' is designed to "furnish a medium for the dissemination of the results of scientific thought and investigation, and for the review of contemporaneous scientific literature, especially that relating to the west coast of America." The merits of the new journal entitle it to a cordial welcome and we heartily wish it a success.

Captain Charles E. Bendire is preparing for publication an elaborate treatise upon the oölogy and breeding habits of North American birds. It will be based upon the author's own wide experience, supplemented by occasional extracts from previous writers, and by matter contributed by his correspondents, and will cover the subject with as great thoroughness as existing knowledge will permit. Much new information will be given, helping to define exactly the breeding range of each species. The descriptions of the eggs will be taken in most cases from the now unrivalled collection of North American eggs in the United States National Museum. The work will probably fill five large quarto volumes, and be illustrated with colored plates of the eggs of each species. In both accuracy and artistic merit these plates are likely to be of an unusually high order.

Captain Bendire would be glad to correspond with any one who is disposed to aid him with any new information about the breeding habits of our birds. All such contributions that may appear in the book will be duly acknowledged.